TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1850

The New Fire We have arrived at a New Era. object of the Union under the present Conon, was to secure the har States. That has at length failed. About one-half of the States, have engaged in a course of policy destructive to the rights, the interests honor of the other half, and have already succeeded in securing a majority vote in Conover Federal, and that men would be elected to Federal office, on questions of State policy rather than Federal; and that the danger of the new Government would be from conflicts and anarchy among the States, rather than consolidation. Instead of that, men are elected generally, even to the most trivial offices of a State,

the influence of parties in Federal politics, to obthe influence of parties in Federal politics, to obtain in such an attempt, the support of a portion of the Representatives, and people of the victim States.

will first have to be placed under the supervision and obtain the consent of the Van Buren dynasty. We can only say that such a corrupt union offers a premium hereafter for apostacy. The power to pull down is more potent than that of build-

again in about seven weeks. Let delegates be sent from every State and district where the people are not lost to a sense of their rights, or to a spirit for asserting them. Let that Convention when it assembles, deliberate on the evils we have suffered, the dangers that are impendwe have suffered, the dangers that are impending, the leaner of the body-grant of the safety. Let them not listen to the language of submission—let them not think for a moment of submission—let them not listen to the submission with the submission of submission with the submission-let them not think for a moment of abandoning the South to a future of shame, of injury, of ruin. Nothing has been done, which Let South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi, take their stand, and the rights of the South and the integrity of the Union can e preserved. Let Virginia, N. Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland send delegates. But let no man expect unanimity. Never yet was a great movement made for the assertion of right or the resistance of wrong, with any thing like unanimity. The inequalities of human charac ter forbid it. The glory and even the existence of every people always depend on the sagacity, patriotism and energy of a part, and there are now in the South as large a part of her people endowed with the high qualities of their race, as ever led a country in defence of her ights.

Nor let any man suppose there is danger civil war from an honest, enlightened and manly assertion of Southern rights. The North is more dependent on the Union than the South and will always derive more benefit from it, even when its powers are honestly exercised. Manufactures and Commerce may flourish in the nor its fertile soil, can ever shine or fructify in the North. The North-west can abound in grain, but the South can produce more than an dance of her own bread, and the cotton that clothes the world can never grow in the valley of the Ohio.

The North will prefer a union and equality of the States, to Disunion. The South, we trust, will never acquiesce in the attempt made by Congress to divest her of all share of the territories recently acquired. California can vet be divided-and if millions can be paid to Texas for territorial claims for the sake of Northern encroachment, let millions be paid to California for Southern right.

The South will demand security for the future also. And this will require a modification of our Federal system.

We have had much discussion, for the last few years, on natural and political rights. We shall have more. These questions will be examined per will abound with disquisitions from the tutions, never equalled since the debates on

The States of Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, and Texas, are all to hold Conventions soon, to discuss the fundamental principles of human society, political rights and Constitutional powers. It was, perhaps, time for the public mind to their own

and of pelf. And a shock has been given by Congress, which all but the dead must feel. Let, therefore, the patriots and wise men of the land own "fighting line come forth. Let the spirit of our ancestors be invoked-let the institutions they transmitted be preserved and improved.

The South has an ample amount of ability, of power, of resources, to secure the re-estabment of her rights and her safety, in future. If she fails, she will exchange a character that yesterday's paper they proclaim "universal satishas heretofore extorted the respect of her ene- faction" at the passage of the Adjustment, and mies, for one that will merit the pity and con- profess hardly to have heard "a whisper of distempt of her friends.

Authentic information has been received from Milledgeville, that Gov. Towns will call a Convention of the people of the State of Georgia, as required by the act of her last Legislature. We were always satisfied that he would do so, the quibble about disjunctive or copulative conjunctions to the contrary notwithstanding. Georgia has assumed the lead—the South is awaiting her summons.

The Richmond Times thinks that Southern property would suffer much more than Northern in case of difficulty between the two sections. We don't. We believe quite the re-

our first page of the Nightingale Seronaders -They remain but two nights longer.

oncile the rival factions of the Barnh the Hunkers, as the two wings of the New York Democracy have commonly been called. John Van Buren figured very conspicuously. Major Noah, one of the old Hunkers and a most sagacious and far sighted politician, thus sur the Syracuse proceedings, as restoring the reins once more to the Van Buren faction :

"THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION .- Mr. John Van Buren and the free-soilers carried the day, and were admitted into the Democratic Convention at Syracuse. The Hunkers have been compelled to submit. This is the result of union with gress for their spoliation. It was the intention and belief of the framers of the Constitution, that the power of the States should be equal to their own protection, and that danger was to be apprehended from their encroachments on the Federal Government, rather than from Federal encroachment on them. This has been completely falsified by experience. It was distinctly held by Mr. Madison in the Federalist, that State patronage and honor would preponderate State patronage and honor would be elected to whigs. We do so to prove that we had the ability to defeat the nominations, of which we did not approve, and we make no pretensions to political fidelity hereafter. The settlement of the territorial questions by Congress leaves us no room for the present to agitate or carry out free-soil doctrines, but we still adhere to them. You cannot get on without us, and we do not intend to mute with you unless our party is realty, even to the most trivial offices of a State, according to their Federal politics, and that is consolidation.

Thus the progress of consolidation has been so great, as at length to result in a coalition of half the States having a majority of the population, to oppress the other half—and through the influence of parties in Federal politics, to observe the other half—and through the influence of parties in Federal politics, to observe the other half—and through the influence of parties in Federal politics, to observe the other half—and through the influence of parties in Federal politics, to observe the other half—and through the influence of parties in Federal politics, to observe the other half—and through the influence of parties in Federal politics, to observe the other half—and through the influence of parties in Federal politics, to observe the other half—and through the conserve of the Van Russey dynasty. What then is to be done? When our fathers found the Articles of Confederation inadequate for their welfare, they proceeded to amend, and they ended by changing them. Let us do so without us. What will you give for our sup-

brelong, the leader of the old body-guard of Van to it. abandoning the South to a future of shame, of injury, of ruin. Nothing has been done, which a people worthy of being free cannot undo. tea-cup. The reins are again in the har Van Buren, but we are much mistaken if such unprincipled means can be or ought to be successful."

The Georgia Convention.

We append an editorial from the Federal Inion, published at the seat of Government in Georgia, which shows the circumstances under which the act authorizing the call of a State Convention was adopted, and the position of both parties therein at that time. As to the quibble that has been made and the dispute that has arisen, as to the use of a disjunctive or copulative conjunction in the original act, the State of Georgia never would attempt to creep through uch a knot-hole as that, well knowing and having tacitly acquiesced in the construction put upon that act at the time of and subsequent to ts passage.

Whatever the men of Georgia do will be dor openly and boldly without reserve, equivocation or concealment of any kind—her sons are as frank as they are fearless, and when they meet the following the following the frank as they are fearless, and when they meet the following t council, we look for action worthy of the present and future position which Georgia must occupy among the Southern States.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—We lay before our readers to-day, the act of the last Legislature of Georgia, directing the Governor to call a Convention, upon the passage by Congress of certain measures designated in the act. We also lay before them, the votes by which that act was passed. By these votes, eight only dissenting in the Senate and twelve in the House, will be THE STATE CONVENTION .- We lay before our the Senate and twelve in the House, will be seen the almost unexampled unanimity which pervaded both branches of the General Assembly. All of those who voted in the negative, if Ruler of the universe, who, for purposes best known to himself, decreed that slavery should extend the forms. Why should we fear the

the Missouri Compromise line, and it may be inferred, that they voted as they did, because an amendment to that effect had been rejected. In the Senate, none who were present, can forget the pointed and pertinent conversational debate between Mr. Bailey and Mr. A. J. Miller, the leader of the Whig party and the prominent advocate in the Senate of the Missouri line.— During the debate on the amendment, the Missouri line, introduced by him, with more than wonted zeal and energy, he insisted upon its adoption. Mr. Bailey asked him, "will you rethoroughly. The operation of our system will sist any encroachments upon it?" The answer be subjected to a thorough scrutiny, and our pawas "I will." "Will you make it your fighting The answer per will abound with disquisitions from the ablest pens in the land. We expect to lay be-

fore our readers a body of fact and argument of those who then and there planted themselves on the Missouri line, with equal boldness and decision, insisted that that should constitute the line beyond which the South should not and would not recede. By common consent, the majority and those who sustained them, for the sake of union, have yielded their own views and assumed the position indicated by Messrs. Miller and Jenkins, and occupied by the minority. If the latter were sincere then, and will adhere to their own declarations, all parties may now awaken and rise above the low pursuits of party harmonize. They cannot object, with any consistency to the Convention, for it is now understood that it will do nothing, unless Congress shall make its aggressions South of 36.30, their

Very Deaf indeed.

The reports of those hundred guns, and the noise and confusion" of the "Patriotic Rejoicings" here, must certainly have deafened our an existence savouring strongly of servitude, and leaving a legacy to our children -a legacy of degneighbors of the National Intelligencer, for in sent" to it "as a whole," with a very slight reser-

This as ertion strikes us as so very remarks ble-our own mails from the South breathing anything rather than "exultation," though our Northern exchanges, many of them, do-that we give the buelligencer's own words:

we give the Intelligencer's own words:

"Our anticipations of the universal satisfaction with which the late peace-making acts of Congresa would be received by the people of the United States generally, have been fully realized. Hardly a whisper of dissent to them, as a whole, whatever exceptions may be taken to any one of the bills, or to particular features of the entire series, is heard from any quarter but from the camp of the Disunionists, from defeated political Abolitionists—we do not, of course, include conscientious Free-soilers in this personers, or from habitual malcontents, and tegory-or from habitual malcontents, and

grim grumblers at other people's happiness.

We could fill a double sheet of eight and forty of our broad columns with extracts full of joy and gratulation from the Southern and Western papers alone, on this subject. Satisfied are non-committal to the last.—N. Y. Times.

with the result, however, we have better occupation for our columns, at this moment, than to fill them with exultations of our own or of any body else's, on this occasion."

The Raleigh Register, a print which always "says ditto" to the Intelligencer, chimes in on

this occasion, so far "having heard but one dis tient voice"-alluding to this press.

In view of the strong and bitter denunciation f this whole scheme of Adjustment, which of this whole scheme of Adjustment, which forms the burden of many of the most influential Southern papers, now as heretofore; and the guarded language with which those favorable to

By Mr. FREMONT: A bill providing for the ascertainment of the land claims of the Su of California.

By Mr. GWIN: A bill to refund to California. it have generally announced its passage—noteommending it as unexceptionable in itself, but as "the best we can get"—such statements prove the truth of the old adage, that there is no deafness so obstinate as that of people who won't hear. Such cases are beyond the skill of "Dr. Scarpa's Acoustic Oil."

By Mr. GWIN: A bill to refund to California certain revenues heretofore collected in her ports. By Mr. PRATT: A bill to prevent the enticing of slaves from their owners in the District of Columbia. All of which were read and referred. The bill to authorize the apointment of a corps of Indian agents for the State of California was read a third time and passed.

The civil and diplomatic bill was made the special order for Wednesday next. Scarpa's Acoustic Oil."

The Petersburg News.

This paper, which has strenuously oppor the measures which have recently been adopted. ending their passage, contained an editorial very ently, congratulating the country on their

There was some crowing over this change in certain quarters, and it struck us as rather curious at the time, but it is satisfactorily accounted for in the last number of that paper, by the statement of the absence of the editor for the last two weeks, during which time the paper "has been under the control of the for aided by occasional suggestions from a friendwho promised to contribute now and then some few of his own thoughts, by way of editorial." Well may the regular editor of the News, on his return, repeat with fervency the trite aspira-

"Save me from my friends !"

The Cholera has again broken out Harper's Ferry, and from S.turday to Monday 20 cases and 8 deaths were reported. In Pitts burg, on Monday, 4 deaths from cholera occurred ort?"

Among the deaths there on Friday was Mr.
The consummation of this unnatural un on is The consummation of this unnatural un on is as bad as its commencement. John Van Buren, who had no right to a seat in that convention, was admitted. A proposition to place Marcy at the head of the executive committee, opposed by Mr. John Van Buren, was withdrawn, and Camor of the most esteemed citizens had fallen victims

Faith of the Compromisers.

We omitted to notice the other day the cou f the Senate on receiving the memorial of New Mexico for admission as a State. There was a vote of 19 to 19 in favor of its regular reference to a committee-the compromisers generally voting for the reference. But when Mr. YULEE called attention to that fact, as evidence of the faith of those who had just before voted for a territorial government for that region, as part has lost faith in the Senate or in Congresslook to the States.

1-67 We are pleased to perceive that Arkan sas is beginning to fill up her delegation to the are also several others of her Southern sisters.

Hillsbore. Arkansas, August 25th, 1850.
GENTLEMEN: The confusion which has characterized Southern sentiment upon the subject of

promises with the North upon the subject of s very, for past experience proves that they are in

known to himself, decreed that slavery should exist. If God be for us, why should we fear the consequences? We are informed in the word of God that there is a time for all things. We consider the present a proper time to make our declarations. The time for sober argument upon this momentous question has passed by, and in order that the South may stand justified before the grand tribunal of the whole enlightened world, it is proper that she should state the causes which are likely to thrust her out of this confederacy, and drive her to seek that independence and security which is denied her in her present relationship.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that the issue of freemen are born free; that the issue of slavery; that the portion of the African race in a

domination.

That the South any longer has no security in her connection with the Northern majority, but is solemnly admonished by the past, present and prospective, to seek new guarantees for her institutions, prosperity and happiness. That we must set bounds to Northern aggression upon the subject of slavery, by declaring for the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, in the division of

slaves, and to cure the Abolitionists will be found in the substantial argument in the chapter of RE-PRISALS. ald be more honorable to die by

sword, in defence of our rights, than to drag

Yours, &c., ARKANSAS.

To the Editors of the Southern Press:

****, Vinginia, September 9, 1850. Sin: I am one of those opposed to the scheme, Sir: I am one of those opposed to the scheme, and every filament of the web which has been woven by the true Abolitionists of the North, and their sickly alies of the South, to enslave the Southern States. I am not alarmed, but encouraged in my devotion to the true liberties of the people; the rights of the States, and people of the South, by the traitorous sentiments uttered against them in the great struggle between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union, which has now seen the beginning of its end. Aggression upon aggression, insult and contumely have been heaped by the Northern people upon those of the South, until patience and forbarrance have lost their title to virtue, and now are crimes.

The struggle in regard to Texas is thought to

reject is an exercise of sovereignty. Such power not confided to the legislature; the people therest have retained it, and they must act upon the subject A CITIZEN OF VIRGINIA.

CONGRESSIONAL

IN SENATE. MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1850. MORNING BUSINESS

mportant of which are as follows:

By Mr. BRIGHT: A joint resolution relation of Congressions.

PASSAGE OF THE SLAVE-TRADE BILL.

The bill to suppress the slave-trade in the District of Columbia was taken up; the questio being upon the passage of the bill. Mr. BENTON rose to submit a remark. He had contended from the beginning for the separaration of the measures of the omnibus, and the each question should be permitted to stand uposits own merits. He had disagreed wholly wit the arguments on the other side, of the necessit of the continuation of such incongruous elements. By this course he had been subjected to a gree deal of censure, especially in his own State. The thing was now over, and he was right in every thing that he had said. As soon as the omnibut was broken up, every one of the measures passe easily, and the seductive influence is just as good as if they had all passed together. Upon the bills separately considered, the vote of the Senal disclosed the fact, that only 17 members voted feall the bills of the omnibus, so that the aggregate THE DIVISION OF THE GLORY. disclosed the fact, that only 17 members voted for all the bills of the omnibus, so that the aggregate of seventeen votes was the legitimate strength of the bill, in which all these measures were combined. And we find further, that of the Committee of Thirteen, only five (Mr. Clay absent) voted for every one of the measures of the omnibus. Messrs. Baight, Cass, Cooper, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, so that when brought to a true test a majority of the committee were convected to

DODGE, of Iowa, so that when brought to a true test, a majority of the committee were opposed to their own scheme. And yet the bills separately passed by the following majorities: Utah 18; Texas boundary 10; California 15; New Mexico 17. Mr. Benton stated these results in justice to himself, and in vindication of the parliamentary law. They were results which had confirmed all that he had said in his opposition to the omnibus.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, observed that he was not a member of the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. DODGE, of lowa, observed that he was not a member of the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. BENTON. Well that reduces to the number to four of that committee who voted for all the separate fragments of their own scheme.

Mr. CLAY thought the passage of these meaures was not a subject of egotism or individual triumph. It was a triumph of the country, of the Union, of harmony and concord, and peace. Whether conjointly or separately, the passage of the bills was the merest matter of form in the world. He would undertake to say, however, that but for the opposition to the Omnibus in the Senate, it would have passed three moths ago, for it was believed there was a majoity of thirty or forty for that bill in the House, in the combined form. But this was not now a subject for the taking up the time of the Senate. The measures have passed, and the country will rejoice, and is rejoicing at the results. ejoicing at the results.

Mr. BENTON rejoined, that we had not a

of a compromise to heal the bleeding wounds of a distracted country, there was a flutter, and the bill was laid on the table. But the country has lost faith in the Senate or in Congress of despotism and tyranny has gone by. We have the privilege of opposing what we do not approve. And the result shows that my opposition to the combination was right. As soon as we cut the string by which the dogs and cats had their tails tind together, and each had you off to second meeting of the Nashville Convention, as are also several others of her Southern sisters.

The Memphis Appeal mentioning the fact, calls on all sections to do likewise.

We cut the string by which the dogs and cats had their tails tied together, and each had run off to his own hole, we passed the bills instantly and easily, and with-very little aid from the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. FOOTE contended that the labors of those

Mr. FOUTE contended that the labors of those high-toned patriots of the Committee of Thirteen, had been vastly beneficial to the passage of the separate bills. And it was due to a great change in the public opinion, and in the opinion of Con-gress, resulting from the thorough discussion of the omnibus bill, that the separate measures at the omnibus bill, that the separate measures at last succeeded. With regard to the exercise of this Government, in adjudicating claims for half-tyranny and oppression he had not a word to say, or if he had, it was to rejoice that they who have been the subject of oppression for years are now released—"that the tyrant is prostrate—the op-

pressor lies in the dust." [This was supposed to have some allusion to Mr. Benton.]

Mr. DICKINSON considered that these questions were settled at last by public opinion. But this was believed to be an extraordinary occasion of conflicting difficulties; which could best be met by a combined measure. It was a matter, however, of congratulation that the bills had passed in any form.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. What is the question Mr. President.
The CHAIR. The question is on the passag

of the bill for the suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. DOUGLAS observed that it was not ver proper now to inquire whether the combined of the properties of action was the best. He has supported the bills in both forms. And in the fine result there is no cause for triumph on either side for while California, Utah, the fugitive, and now the slave trade bills, are passed separately the Texas Boundary and New Mexico bill passes on the combined form. In either form, it was sufficient that they had passed, and passed in con

figient that they had passed, and passed in conformity with the public opinion of the country.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS said so far as the public opinion of Mississippi had been shadowed forth, either through public meetings, or the public journals, that opinion had been adverse to this series of bills. The only one of them for which , that the he had voted was the fugitive slave bill; altogether issue of a different bill from that reported by the Commit-

We hold these truths to be self-eviated, issue of freemen are born free; that the issue of slavers are born slaves; that God is the author of slavery; that the portion of the African race in a state of slavery among us are in a better condition morally, mentally and physically, than any other portion of the race.

That there is no probability that the Northern majority will suffer the South to remain in this confederacy, unless she will consent to a degraded political inequality, and thereby forego a participation in common rights and common benefits, becoming mere hewers of wood and drawers of water to Northern cupidity, fanaticism and domination.

We hold these truths to be self-eviated, is sue of freemen are born free; that the issue of slavery among us are in a different bill from that reported by the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. FOOTE vindicated and eulogized the labors of the Committee. And he was gratified in having supported their plan, sustained as it was by the public opinion of the whole country. And he now believed that nine-tenths of the patriotic people of Mississippi would sustain the measures which had passed. Three months hence there would not be one county in Mississippi which will not approve of all these measures by a large majority. With his colleague he would soon return to test the truth of these declarations before his constituents. If his course was disapproved, he should no longer occupy a seat on this floor.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, asked consent to introduce a resolution admitting General B. Riley to the floor of the House. Objected to.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, asked consent to introduce a resolution admitting General B. Riley to the floor of the House. Objected to.

Mr. GILBERT, of California, and gave notice of his intention to introduce certain resolutions of the legislature of California, which will not approve of all these measures by a large more than a different bill from that reports of lilinois, asked consent to introduce a resolution admitting General B. Riley to the floor e should no longer occupy a seat on this Mr. HALE. What is the question?

represented the wishes and opinions of his constituents in resisting the passage of these so called adjustment bills. He believed so now. He believed these bills would not receive the approbation of nine-tenths of the people of any county in Mississippi, much less of nine-tenths of the people. ple of the State. He knew of no county or town in the State which would give a majority in support of these measures. It was the excitability of the impulses of his colleague which had led to the extraordinary declaration that nine-tenths of the people of Mississippi would sustain all these mea-

Mr. FOOTE replied that he would abide by the decision of the Senate. And he would leave it to the Senate and to the country, whether himself or his colleague was the more excited of the two. [Laughter.]
The question recurring on the passage
bill for the suppression of the slave-trade

Mr. MASON called for the aves and noes, and

Mr. MASON called for the ayes and noes, and the bill was passed by the following vote:
YEAS.—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris, Seward Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, Winthrop—33

Houston, Jones, Norris, Seward Snields, Spru-ance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, Winthrop—33 NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis, of Mississippi, Daw-son, Downs, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, Soule, Turney—19. CALIFORNIA MILEAGE.

use having disagreed, the Seits amendment limiting the

SOLDIER'S BOUNTY LANDS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill grantin bounty lands to the officers as soldiers of the Indian war of 1790, and the subsequent Indian wars, and of the war of 1812, as also to the officers of the Mexican war; not her iso to the officers of the Mexican war; not hereofore provided for the immediate amendment
eing by Mr. Mason, making some further grants
to the soldiers entitled to indemnity under the
aws relating to the distribution of the Virginia
ailitary land warrants.

Mr. MANGUM moved that the bill be laid on
the table, and that the Senate go into Executive
easion.

Mr. SHIELDS appealed earnestly for action upon the bill, and hoped the Senate would agree to pass it or reject it without further postpone-

The motion of Mr. MANGUM was lost-20

The motion of Mr. MANGOM was and to 26.

The amendment of Mr. Mason, and amendment by Mr. Yulee, to add the Navy list to the bill, were debated for several hours by Messrs. Suields, Hunter, Underwood, Cass, Seward, Ewing, Walker, Yulee, Bright, Jefferson Davis, Badger, Hale.

In this debate, Mr. Yulee, Mr. Badger, and Mr. Hale, ably vindicated the claims of the sailors to this proposed bounty. Mr. Hale observing that the bounty to poor Jack has heretofore been the cat-o'nine-tails for breakfast, dinner, and supper.

supper.

Mr. DAWSON eloquently vindicated the sail Mr. DAWSON eloquently vindicated the sail ors' claims; and the opposition to giving the bounties to poor Jack, looked as if it rested upon the fact that the sailor had no vote at the elections while the soldier had a vote; and the same suspicion would apply to the exclusion of the widow and orphans of soldiers who had died—the dear soldier had no vote. He hoped that equal justic would be done to soldiers, widows and orphans.

Mr. SHIELDS replied in defence of the bill.—Other measures could be introduced for the sailors and marines; but he did not wish this bill to be endangered by amendments. endangered by amendments.
Mr. YULEE contended that the only chance for

Mr. YULES contended that the only chance for the sailor was to put his bounty into this bill. Mr. CASS was opposed to overlaying this bill with amendments, though in favor of the principle of the amendments. Mr. FOOTE concurred in the views of Mr.

Cass.
The amendment including the officers and sa lors of the navy in the benefits of these land bom ties was agreed to. Ayes 17, pays 21.
And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, September 16, 1850. Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, by consent, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means the urmy appropriation bill, which was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state.

of the Union.
Mr. BAYLY moved that the Mexican indev nity bill, and the navy and army appropriation bills be made the order of the day to-morrow, and from day to day thereafter until disposed of. Agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, moved to

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, moved to make the business relating to the District of Columbia, the special order for Friday next. Lost. Mr. HALL, of Missouri, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a bill in relation to the claims of Virginia officers for half-pay. Agreed to. Ayes 123, nays 53.

The bill was received, read twice, when Mr. BAYLY obtained the floor, and, after making a few remarks in convention to the bill moved.

king a few remarks in opposition to the bill, moved to lay it on the table.

The SPEAKER ruled it out of order. As the

The SPEAKER ruled it out of order. As the bill had received but one reading, and objection had been made to it, the first question in order was, he said, shall the bill be rejected?

Mr. HALL replied in a few remarks to Mr Baylly's objections, when
The question was taken on the rejection of the bill, and decided in the negative.

The bill then received a second reading.

Mr. HALL moved that it be read a third time and demanded the previous question.

nd demanded the previons question.

The previous question was ordered, when
Mr. BAYLY moved to lay the bill on the ta Lost. Ayes 62, nays 127.

The question recurring on ordering the bill to third reading, it was agreed to.

The question then being on the passage of the

oill, it was carried.
Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, moved to consider the vote on the passage, and to lay his motion on the table. Agreed to. The bill is as follows:

"An act in relation to the claims of Virgin

State of Virginia,' approved 5th July, 1832, sha in no case allow commutation, or commutatio and interest in lieu of half-pay."

Mr. BAYLY moved to strike out the title of the bill, and to insert "a bill to deprive citizens of Virginia and Kentucky of certain vested rights;" and, after some remarks, made with a view, he said, and, after some remarks, made with a view, nesaid, to show the propriety of so altering the title, he withdrew his amendment.

Mr. BURT, of South Carolina, by consent, moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of Senate bill to increase the commissariat of the army—

Agreed to.
Mr. CROWELL, of Ohio, by consent, m

that the Committee on Accounts be instructed to allow payment for extra copies of the Digest of Patents, from 1790 to 1847, required by the Com-missioner of Patents. Agreed to. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

A bill to alter and amend the revenue laws so as to afford reasonable protection to American

A bill to abolish slavery in the territory of Utab.
A bill to repeal so much of the acts establishing
governments in Utah and New Mexico as recognizes slavery in any degree, by implication or otherwise, in said territories, and which seeks to pledge the nation to admit new slave States into the Union.

Joint Committee on Congress printing, to whom the memorial of the contractor for printing, en-dorsed by Mr. Ritchie, had been referred, reported Mr. HALE. What is the question?

The CHAIR. On the passage of the bill.

Mr. HALE. Oh! that's it. I thought the question was as to who was entitled to the most glory in passing the so-called compromise bills.

Upon that, I have a word to say.

Mr JEFFERSON DAVIS had believed he had

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, moved that the resolution be referred to the select Committee which had been raised to investigate the condition of the Congress printing, and the causes of its tellay, and which had already proceeded to a great extent in the discharge of that duty. The subject involved the expenditure of a large amount of money and was of no small importance. In no branch of the public service had grosser abuses occurred. He thought the proposition of the joint committee based upon an entirely erroneous view of the matter, and contemplated the execution of the printing at an extravagant rate, and he deemed such an increase entirely inadmissible. He was not satisfied with the representations of the contractor that his ruin was involved in the continuation of the contract. He might sustain a the contractor that his ruin was involved in the continuation of the contract. He might sustain a loss. That would only justify the House in releasing him, but not in yielding to his reclamation for losses already custained by him. He went on to comment on the manner in which the contract was obtained, and urged that the House should discountenance the practice of underbidding. It was often done with a view to future extra allowances to be obtained through the favor of their political party attachments. He alluded to the peculiarity of the resolutions in proposing to unite the "Intelligencer" with the "Union" proprietors

as the recipients of this Congress job. Withe Union printer competent to do it alo the Union printer competent to do it alone? or was it necessary to offer a bonne bouche to the whig side of the House to carry it?

Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, hoped the refer-

A. Watterston, which was read three times and finally passed.

He also reported a bill for the relief of the Alexandria (Va.) railroad company, which was referred to the committee of the whole House.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Alabama, from the same committee, also made several reports on private claims, which were read and referred, or laid on the table and resided.

the table and printed.

Mr. PHŒNIX, of New York, reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill for the relief of Aguierre & Gilevy, of N. Y., which was read three times and finally passed.

Messrs. GRINNELL and STETSON, from the

same committee, made other reports which were read and referred.

Mr. BOWLIN, of Missouri, reported from the Committee on Public Lands, Senate bill granting to the new States certain lands within their limits, "known on the plats of the General Land Office as swamp lands." He spoke in favor of the pur-

flow."
Mr. VINTON moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost. Ayes 50—nays 117.
The previous question having been ordered, before taking the question on the amendment,

From the New Orleans Picayune.

Letter from Texas. Austin, Texas, August 27, 1850.

Eds. Pic.—The joint committee of both House of the legislature of this State, to whom were a ferred the message of the Executive, made a second committee. port yesterday, authorizing the Governor to cal for volunteers to proceed to Santa Fe, for the purpose of suppressing insurrection and enforci order of the day until passed. There is a great deal of excitement here upon the subject, and much debate will ensue; it is, however, generally conceded that the bill will pass, with an amendment or resolution to receive any proposition which may be made by Congress for the purcha which may be made by Congress for the purchase of the territory, and to submit such propositon to the people of the State. This is all that will be done by legislation, indeed all that can be done, inasmuch as there is a majority in the legislature opposed to a resort to force, except in the last extremity. This course is deemed indispensable by many who do not believe that the legislature possesses the constitutional power to dispose of any portion of the territory. The whole matter will be placed in the hands of the Executive, and he will submit the proposition of Congress to the

will submit the proposition of Congress to the people for their rejection or adoption; therefore, on their action will depend the important question will become numerically strong enough to carry a longitudinal division of the State, making the

wolved. The present contractors he thought could not accomplish their task at the present rates. It was a ruinous business to them, and he hoped the House would adopt the resolution of the Committee as the most expedient method of extricating both Congress and the printer.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, moved that population of this parish. A very ugly suspinopulation of this parish. A very ugly suspinopulation of this parish. has, of late, manifested itself among the negro population of this parish. A very ugly suspicion has excited our people for a few days past, which we do not wish to speak of at present.—Our jail has been somewhat crowded for some d to a great Our jail has been some time.—Pt. Coupee Ets.

STEELE'S FASHIONABLE HAT HOUSE.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. THE SUBSCRIBER'S establish on finding there a superior as ortment of all the latest styles of Hats for this fall. Fine French Moleskin and Beaver Hats, with an extensive variety of fine black, and blue cloth Caps for gentlemens, youths, and children.

TO SOUTHERN PLANTERS. Planters can be supplied with Hats and Caps for plantation and house servants. Black, white, pearl, and drab water-proof Wool Hats with good hair and coarse cloth Caps. State Pair in Georgia.

furnished the letter which we subjoin, and will always esteem it a favor to be kept informed of all

always esteem it a fivor to be kept informed of all such important movements.

To the Editors of the Southern Press:

Montonery, Alabama, Sept. 9, 1850.

As a specimen of what the Southern Press:

Montonery, Alabama, Sept. 9, 1850.

As a specimen of what the South is doing, and while the sustaint themselves. The lst volume of the Patent Office reports had been stereotyped, and the profits on that volume alone would not be less than \$23,000, and the 2d volume would probably yield as much more. And yet the contractors receive for these, 45 per cent. less than the rate fixed by the act of 1819.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Taylor and Wentworrs, when the memorial, report and resolutions were referred to the select committee on printing.

Mr. BAYLY reported a bill from the committee of ways and means, creating an assistant Secretary of State and for other purposes, and moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

[The bill provides for an assistant Secretary at a salary of \$3,000—four new clerks at \$1,600 each.] and the solutions were referred to the selection of the s harsh and unbrotherly treatment to whom he will ultimately have to succomb and give way. Let our Southern States, as they are now doing, folour Southern States, as they are now doing, follow the example of Georgia, and we will soon
see of how much more benefit the Union will be
to us than it now is. We will be able then to
realize some of the benefits of a protective tariff,
instead of, as now, sharing all its burdens.
Georgia is right. She is on the high-road to
prosperity. May she still go and progress until
all her resources are developed, which, when
done, will secure to her a position very far above
any of the manufacturing States of the North.
Yours, &c.,
R. C. S.

Mr. VINTON moved to lay the bill on the Yours, &c.,

The Cotton Crop.—We have, during the week, been publishing condensed extracts from the Angual Circulars of some of our principal factors, and Annual Reviews, from different sources, of the general trade and commerce of this city and Mobile, which are usually issued on the close of the commercial year, which ended on the 31st ult.—The whole of these will be embodied in our Week ly of to-day, and will form a large mass of mos valuable and interesting information on the subtable.

As regards the prospects and probable produc tion of the growing crop, opinions are very vari confidence, ranging down as low of 2,000,000, and up as high as 2,400,000 bales. We consider all of them, however, a mere estimates, for it is beyond the wit of man to predict, at this time, with any degree of correctness, what the result will be, as it will depend upon contingencies, which can neither be forseen, promoted nor prevented. neither be forseen, promoted nor prevented.

There is, however, one circumstance connected with the growing crop, which may have an unfavorable effect on the production, and that is, the admitted fact by all parties, that the crop is several weeks later than last season. The loss of two or three weeks of the best portion of the picking season is a matter of much importance, as it materially increases the dangers of the crop, and is on the present occasion one of the principal reaon the present occasion one of the principal rea-sons why confidence cannot be placed in the esti-mates which has been made on the subject. The low crop party place much dependence on this cir-cumstance, and the probable greater injury from early frosts, whilst the opposite side are looking forward and basing their estimates on a good pick

ing season.

The saying that "we cannot tell who will be Governor until after the election," we think might very properly be changed into "we cannot tel what the crops will be until after it is picked," for the result of the latter is much more uncertain than that of the ballot box.—N. O. Bulletin.

people for their rejection or adoption; therefore, on their action will depend the important question of peace or war.

The Southern and Western portion of the State are opposed to a sale of the territory, and greatly dread the encroachments of Free-soilers upon their borders. The Mexican population in the valley of the Rio Grande are strong Abolitionists, and the same facilities are afforded to fugitive slaves to make their escape as exists any portion of the Ohio river. The valley beyond the Nueces is fast filling up with a population opposed to slavery, and the day is not distant when they will become numerically strong enough to carry REPORTERS LOOKING UP .- For the informs

EPISTOLARY FORGERY .- The letter which has Western division of the State, making the Western division a Free-soil State.

The Hon. Thomas J. Rusk is returned to the Senate of the United States for six years after the 4th of March next; his course upon the Texas question is endorsed by the legislature, and will be approved by the people.

We have rumors here that the Government of the United States are reading out reinforcements. gone the round of the newspapers, purporting turns out to be another fabrication. We be-lieve this to be the third forgery in the name of tor be released from his contract, which was found to be a losing business to him, and that he be paid for printing already executed at a rate 45 per cent. less than that established by resolution of 1819. Also, that Thomas Ritchie and Gales & Seaton, be appointed by Congress to execute, under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House, the remainder of the printing to be done for this Congress, at a rate 35 per cent. less than that fixed by the resolution of 1819.

Mr. McWILLIE explained his views of the difficulties in which the Congress printing was involved. The present contractors he thought could not accomplish their task at the present rates. It

Southern Rights Association—Richland District.—We, the people of Richland district, do now solemnly declare that we are ready, with all the means the God of nature has given us, to resist all encroachments by the Government of the United States upon the rights, the interests, or the honor of the slaveholding States of this Union; and to the full effect of this declaration we please constant.

Union; and to the full effect of this declaration we pledge ourselves, whenever the constituted authorities of South Carolina may deem it proper and expedient to demand its execution.—Extract from resolutions adopted:

President—Col. Ware Hampton.

Vice Presidents—Christian P. Bookter, Joel Adams, sr., W. C. Preston, R. H. Goodwyn, Wm. Hopkins, John English.

Recording Secretary—W. B. Johnston.

Corresponding Secretaries—W. B. Carliale, A. H. Porcher.

Treasurer—E. J. Arthur.

H. Porcher.

Treasurer—E. J. Arthur.

Council of Safety.—Columbia—W. F. DeSar
sure, A. H. Gladden, Jas. V. Lyles, John
Scott, Dr W. Reynolds, Maxcy Gregg, A. Johnston. Fork -- Peter Guffney, James U. Adams, John Garner's Mill-Wm. Seal, Howell Edmonds

Planters can be supplied with Hata and Caps for plantation and house servants. Black, white, pearl, and drab water-proof Wool Hats with good hair and coarse cloth Caps.

W. STEELE,

Fashionable Hatter, 231 King, opposite Hazel street, Charleston, S. C. Sep. 17—6t.3w.

Samuel Thompson.

Davis' Box—F. Lykes, Matthew R. Howell, James M. Coker.

Pord's Mill—James Douglas, Harmon Coon, W. B. Elkins.

Bookter's—Dr. Thomas R. Center, Daniel D. Fenley, Adam F. DuBard.